

לפ"א

# The shekel

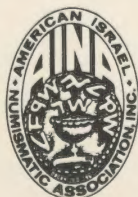
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EXCLUSIVE TO THE SHEKEL

## THE PALESTINE-ISRAEL EMERGENCY TOKENS (1942-1954)

by Sylvia Haffner Magnus



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NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.



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The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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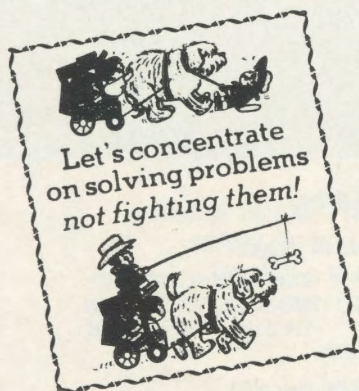
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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

Now you've read my New Year's Resolution for 1984. But what about 1983?

The *Greater Florida International Coin Convention* was our problem in 1983. Due to the fire at the Diplomat Hotel, we thought for awhile we would cancel this convention. However, by changing dates and relocating to the Konover Ramada Renaissance Hotel, we kept our pledges to our membership and our dealer-supporters.

Despite the extreme difficulties in Israel, AINA will enjoy its 16th consecutive Study Tour of Israel in 1984. If you have yet to experience our tour, you are missing something truly special. Contact Gilbert Garber of Garber Travel, Brookline, MA; or call the AINA office in Florida for details. Make 1984 YOUR year for Israel.

You will grow numismatically on our Tour . . . by joining a local coin club, or even by forming an INS in your area. Growing in our exciting hobby is directly proportional to your participation, organizationally and financially. By belonging to a club we meet people with a common interest, make new friends, encounter new research and expand our cultural knowledge.

We are proud that our membership keeps growing, as evidenced by 1983's two exciting new clubs, the INS of San Diego and the INS of Phoenix. The Holocaust issue of *The Shekel* brought tremendous response and it generated increased membership.

Keep AINA growing. Isn't there a friend or relative who would enjoy a gift membership in AINA? When other gifts are long forgotten, a gift membership in AINA will still be enriching their cultural heritage. Remember, there are many future collectors out there who can reap the benefit of an AINA membership gift.

Wishing you all a very Happy and Healthy New Year.

SHALOM,

*Morris*





*Busses near the Western Wall; once they issued change tokens (1942-1954).*

# PALESTINE-ISRAEL EMERGENCY SMALL CHANGE TOKENS OF 1942-1954

by Sylvia Haffner Magnus

From the early 1940's through 1954 there was a critical shortage of small change in Israel. This shortage was primarily due to World War II and the rise in the cost of living.

In 1942 the transportation companies in Palestine raised fares from five mils to seven mils. The usual five mils fare had been paid with a five or ten mil piece of the British Mandate currency; with the rise in fare it became necessary to provide change of three mils. To overcome the lack of sufficient one mil coins, the transportation companies created issues of paper tokens. Therefore, these tokens are not actually transportation tokens but *change tokens*.

All of the tokens were issued in paper or thin cardboard, except one, which was struck in aluminum. Most issues are found with differences in color, the design of the control-cipher, and affixes as well as size and quality of the paper.

The shortage of small change lasted for many years. During this period there were several issues by firms who later merged and then printed new change tokens as combined firms. Most of the early issues are rare; they were issued in small quantities expecting that the shortage would be alleviated. New issues were made as required. Because of the high mortality rate of the flimsy tokens, many were thrown away when they became too worn to use.

At first sight the tokens could be mistaken for bus tickets, but tickets are in reality receipts for fare-money paid. Tokens were at times accepted in grocery stores and other places for making purchases involving small change.

## Serial Numbers

The reverses of the tokens may be found with the serial numbers, control numbers and affixes in many

different variations such as six or eight-rayed stars, or a rectangular bar, or the word "NO," etc. The sizes of the tokens also vary in each emission; it is possible that these variations were intentional in order to keep alert for counterfeits.

The cost of the printing of these small change tokens by the transportation companies was usually as much as their face value, creating a financial loss. A quote from the *Yediot Hadashot* (September 28, 1950), a daily newspaper in Tel Aviv:

*"The paper Milim are emergency notes due only to the lack of coinage. Shahar (a combination of merged cooperatives), has turned to the Finance Ministry which has promised relief. Altogether, approximately 3,000 Israel Lir paper Milim have been printed at almost this value in printing costs."*

The following listing is of transportation companies who issued small change tokens in the period of 1942-1950:

Bath-Galim Cooperative, Ltd.,  
Haifa  
Carmel Station Bus Co., Ltd.,  
Haifa  
Darom Yehudah Ltd., Tel-Aviv  
and Vicinity, (Sud-Israel)  
Hamaavir Cooperative Society,  
Ltd. Tel-Aviv  
Hamkasher, Jerusalem  
Hever Cooperative Society,  
Ltd., Haifa  
Ihud-Regev, Ltd. Bus Company,  
Tel-Aviv  
Jaffa Bus Company, Ltd. Jaffa  
Mishmar Hamifratz, Ltd., Haifa  
Shahar, Haifa

### **Magen David on Tokens**

In 1953, another crisis stunned the monetary field with the devaluation of the Israel Lir on Feb. 13, 1952 to \$1.00 (U.S. Currency) from the \$2.80 established on Sept. 19, 1949. The

transportation companies issued 5 Prutot emergency tokens featuring the red Star of David for the *Magen David Adom* which is similar to the American Red Cross.

Because of the short life-span of the tokens, the question why transportation companies should reap the profits from the worn-out and/or destroyed tokens arose. It was decided that the accrued monies from the loss of these tokens should be donated to the *Magen David Adom*.

The following listing is of transportation companies who issued small change tokens in the period of 1953 — with *Magen David Adom* "donation":

Beersheva City Transport  
Cinema (Union Branch in  
Israel)  
Dan Bus Company, Tel-Aviv  
Eshed Bus Company, Haifa  
Haifa Merchants  
Hamkasher, Jerusalem  
Shekem (Army Stores)

No collection of Palestine and Israel's money is complete without examples of these small, but significant, paper tokens that had become so much a part of the everyday life in the country.

Many interesting facets of the country's history and economy can be observed from these fascinating and often colorful tokens. First, they were issued by various transportation cooperatives and not by central or local authorities.

Second, the use of three languages is particularly interesting. For example, the early Arab-owned Jaffa Bus Company (#13) issued tokens in Arabic and English only. The same applies to the Carmel Station Bus Company (#3).

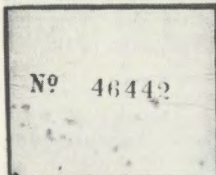
Jewish cooperatives such as Hamaavir in Tel-Aviv (#9); Hamkasher in Jerusalem (#10); and Mt. Carmel & Ahuza Bus Service in Haifa (#15) printed their tokens only in Hebrew and English.



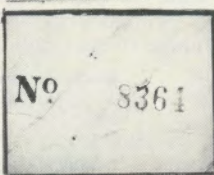
There are also tri-lingual tokens such as those of the Bath-Galim Co-op in Haifa (#1), a Jewish line in Mandate times that later merged with another to form Hever (#11). The new line also issued a tri-lingual reverse.

**BATH-GALIM COOPERATIVE, LTD. —  
HAIFA, 1942-  
(Merged to form "Hever Cooperative  
Society")**

Size: 30/40mm. varied



No. 1



No. 1a

OBV: In Hebrew on top, "Bath-Galim Cooperative Ltd. Haifa/ticket for one (two) mil fare;" the same in Arabic and English below. To the right the numeral "1" (2) with the word "mil" in English, Hebrew and Arabic. On the bottom, in English, "Coop. Bath-Galim Ltd. Haifa."

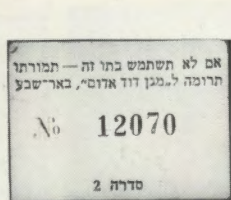
REV: Serial numbers only.

#1: 1 Mil; white-black print

#1a: 2 Mils; blue-black print

**BEERSHEVA CITY TRANSPORT—MAGEN  
DAVID ADOM (Withdrawn in 1953)  
FIRST ISSUE**

Size: 30/40mm. varied



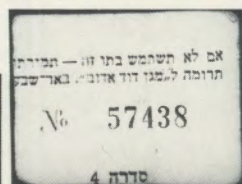
No. 2

OBV: In Hebrew above, "If this token is not used its value will be donated to Magen David Adom—Beersheva." Below, the red Star of David with the insignia in the center. Below, on either side—the numeral "5" and the word "Prutot." Below, "Good for travel on Beersheva City Transport."

REV: In Hebrew above, "If this token is not used its value will be donated to Magen David Adom." Below, the serial and control numbers in English and Hebrew. The token has been found with serial numbers only.

#2: 5 Prutot; white-black print

**SECOND ISSUE  
Size: 30/40mm. varied**



No. 2a

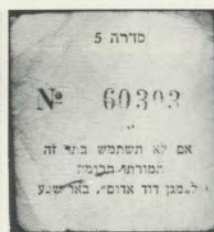
OBV: The red Star of David in the center. Above the numeral "5" on either side with the Hebrew abbreviation of "Prutot" in the center.

REV: In Hebrew above, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom — Beersheva." Below, the serial and control numbers in English and Hebrew.

#2a: 5 Prutot; white-black print

**BEERSHEVA CITY TRANSPORT (contd.)  
THIRD ISSUE**

Size: 40/40mm. varied



No. 2b

- OBV: In Hebrew above, "Magen David Adom" Below, the red Star of David. Below, in Hebrew, "Beersheva / 5 Prutot."
- REV: In Hebrew above, the control number and the serial number. In Hebrew below, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom - Beersheva."
- #2b: 5 Prutot; white-black print

# **BEERSHEVA CITY TRANSPORT (cont.) FOURTH ISSUE Size: 30/40mm. varied**



No. 2c

- OBV: In Hebrew above, "Magen David Adom / Beersheva." Below, the red Star of David. Below, in Hebrew, "5 Prutot."
- REV: Same as #2b.
- #2c: 5 Prutot; white-black print (scarce)

# **CARMEL BUS CO. LTD. - HAIFA, 1942-**

This was one of the few Arab Bus lines in Palestine under the British Mandate. The line was discontinued in 1948 after the State of Israel was declared.

Size: 30/40mm. varied



No. 3

No. 3a

- OBV: In Arabic above, "Carmel Station Bus Co. Ltd. Haifa." Below, "Ticket for one (two) Mil;" the Arabic numeral "1" is on the left; the numeral "2" is on the right. In the center a view of the sun over Mt. Carmel.
- Rev: Serial numbers only.
- #3: 1 Mil; grey-black print, serial numbers in red or without serial numbers (rare)
- #3a: 2 Mils; yellow-red print Arabic in black, serial numbers in black overprint (rare)

The later tokens used in Israel during the early 1950's are uni-lingual, e.g. Dan (#5), Eshed (#7), Darom Yehudah (#6), Shahaar (#16). All are of the prutot denomination and not the mils of the Mandate period. In this regard the Hamkasher (#10 and 10a) of the slightly earlier period are noteworthy for an inconsistency in terminology. The 1 mil token was issued in two versions; the first with the word "mil" in both Hebrew and English, while the second has the Hebrew word "pruta" as opposed to the English "mil." This also applies to the 2 mils / prutot token (#10b).

# **Metal Tokens**

Only one company, Darom Yehudah (#6), issued a durable metal token, a 2 prutot aluminum piece the size of a ten agorot coin (23 mm.) in 1950.

As any visitor to Israel will attest, the public transportation system of the country is a most vital and characteristic aspect of everyday life, albeit somewhat hazardous for the uninitiated! This in part explains the interest in these colorful tokens no longer in use.

The excitement of collecting them is enhanced by the periodic "finds" of small hoards of long-forgotten types, often dilapidated, but occasionally also in crisp condition. Shmuel Matalon, Tel-Aviv discovered the Haver 1 mil with the tri-lingual reverse (#11-#1 Rev.) in 1978. Evidently many surprises may be in store in the years to come.

# **CINEMA (UNION BRANCH IN ISRAEL) - 1953**



No. 4



This was not issued by a transportation company, but is included here as it was used for emergency small change.

**Size: 30/40mm. varied**

**OBV:** Above in Hebrew, "Magen David Adom in Israel." Below, the red Star of David. Below, the numeral "5" and the Hebrew abbreviation of "Prutot" on each side. Below, in Hebrew, "Good for payment in every cinema in Israel / Union Branch of the cinemas in Israel."

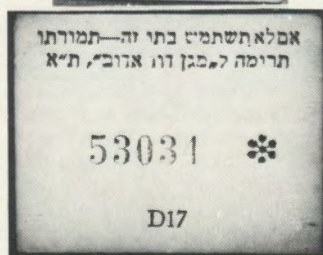
**REV:** Above in Hebrew, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom in Israel."

#4: 5 Prutot; beige with black print (rare); also, green with black print (rare)

# **DAN BUS COMPANY—TEL-AVIV—1953-**

Ihud Regev Ltd. Bus Company and the Ha-maavir Cooperative Society Ltd. united in 1945 to form the Dan Bus Company. This is their united emergency issue.

**Size: 30/40mm. varied**



*Obv: wide insignia  
No. 5*

**OBV:** In the center, the red Star of David with the insignia of the Company. Below, the numeral "5" and the Hebrew abbreviation of "Prutot" on either side. Below, in Hebrew, "Good for travel in the services of Dan."

**REV:** #1 Above in Hebrew, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to the Magen David Adom—Tel-Aviv." Below, the serial and control number.



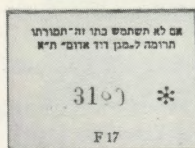
*No. 5a Obv: narrow insignia*

**REV:** #2 Above in Hebrew, "If this token is destroyed its value will be donated to the Magen David Adom—Tel Aviv." (scarce)

#5: WIDE INSIGNIA—5 Prutot; white with black print, red star; also white with black print, orange star

#5a NARROW INSIGNIA—5 Prutot; white with black print, red star; also beige with black print, orange star

#5a Reverse #2—white with black print, red star



# **DAROM YEHUDA LTD. — TEL-AVIV AND VICINITY**

**SOUTH ISRAEL — 1950-  
Size: 23mm. Aluminum**



*No. 6*

**OBV:** Steering wheel superimposed over the outline of a leaf in the center. Below and on the right side in Hebrew, "Darom Yehudah."

**REV:** In the center, the numeral "2." Below, in Hebrew, "Prutot / 1950."

#6: 2 Prutot

## **SECOND ISSUE**

**Size: 35mm. varied**

**OBV:** In Hebrew around the outer circle, "Travel Fee / Darom Yehudah Ltd." In the center the numeral "1" (2) over the outline of a leaf and steering wheel. Below in Hebrew, "Pruta" (Prutot).

**REV:** Serial numbers: Sometimes without.



No. 6a

No. 6b

#6a: 1 Pruta; beige with red print, serial numbers in red

#6b: 2 Prutot; beige with blue print, serial numbers red or blue (blue serial numbers are scarce)

### ESHED BUS COMPANY — HAIFA 1953-

The Eshed Bus Company was formed from Shahr, Egged and Darom Yehudah, Ltd.

Size: 30/40mm. varies  
FIRST ISSUE #7 and #7a



No. 7

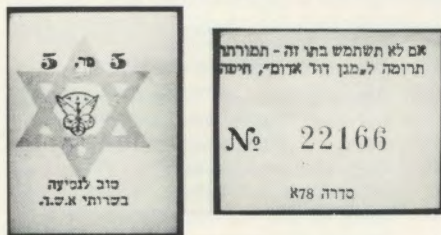
No. 7a

OBV: In the center, the red Star of David. Above the numeral "5" on either side and the Hebrew abbreviation for "Prutot" in the center. In the center the Hebrew Letters "E S D," the "E" stands for Egged, the "S" for Shahr and the "D" for Darom Yehudah. Below, in Hebrew, "Good for travel in the services of Eshed."

REV: #7 In Hebrew above, "If the token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom — Haifa." Below, the serial numbers in English. Below, the serial number in Hebrew "Seria."

REV: #7a Below the serial number in Hebrew, "Sidra."

### SECOND ISSUE #7b

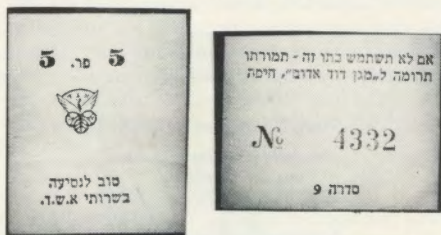


No. 7b

OBV: In the center, the red Star of David with the insignia of the Company with the Hebrew letters, "E.S.D." in the center. The rest the same as the 1st Issue.

REV: The same as #7a

### THIRD ISSUE #7c



No. 7c

OBV: In the center the insignia of the Company as in #7b without the red Star of David; the rest the same as #7.

REV: The same as #7a.

#7: 5 Prutot; beige with black print

#7a: 5 Prutot; beige with black print

#7b: 5 Prutot; beige with black print

#7c: 5 Prutot; beige with black print

### HAIFA MERCHANT'S TOKENS

This is not issued by a transportation company, but is included here as it was used for emergency small change. There is no denomination on this token. It was used in Haifa by all of the merchants and tradesmen. During the Mandate period its denomination was 5 mils; after 1948 its denomination became 5 prutot.

Size: 30/40mm. varied



No. 8



OBV: The red Star of David in the center.  
 REV: Above in Hebrew, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom — Haifa." Below, the serial number in English; below the "Series" number in Hebrew.  
 #8: 5 Prutot; white with black print (rare)

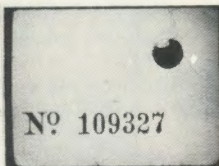
# HAMAAVIR COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—TEL-AVIV 1942-

Issued until 1950 under the name of "Hamaavir Cooperative Society, Ltd." although united in 1945 with "Ihud Regev, Ltd." to form the Dan Bus Company. These tokens can be found with punched holes. These holed tickets are not in actuality demonitized tokens but were the first issues sold to ticket-sellers with pre-punched holes. Pre-punching shortened the life of the tokens and these were discontinued. The punched tokens are rare. Pink tokens were issued early and recalled; they are very rare.

Size: 30/40mm. varied



No. 9



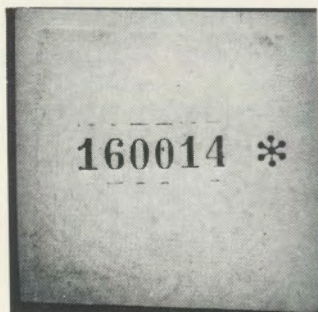
No. 9a

OBV: Above in Hebrew, "Ticket for 1 (2) mil fare." Above the bus in the center, in Hebrew, "Hamaavir, Ltd. Cooperative Society;" below, the same in English. To the left of the bus the numeral "1" (2) and "mil" in Arabic; to the right "mil" in Hebrew and the numeral. On the bottom, in Hebrew, Arabic and English, "Ticket for one (two) mil fare."  
 REV: Serial number. In some cases, in Hebrew, "Seria-number."

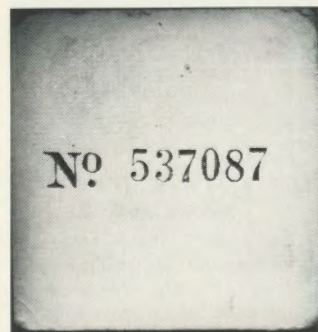
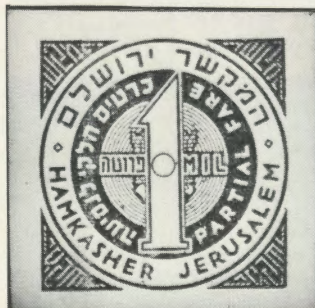
#9: 1 Mil; white with black print and background; also grey with black print and background; also buff with black print and background; also pink with black print and background (rare)

#9a: 2 Mils; pink with black print and background (rare)

HAMKASHER—JERUSALEM 1942, 1953  
 Combined with Egged Bus Co.  
 FIRST ISSUE  
 Size 40/40mm. varied



No. 10



No. 10a

OBV:

- #10 In Hebrew in the outer circle above and in English below, "Hamkasher Jerusalem. In the inner circle to the left in Hebrew and to the right in English, "Partial fare." In the center, the numeral "1" with the word "mil" on the right in English and on the left in Hebrew.

OBV:

- #10a Same as #10 except: in the center the numeral "1" (2) with the word "mil" to the right and in Hebrew "Prutot." (1953)

REV. Serial numbers only.

- #10: 1 Mil; dark pink-black print

- #10a: 1 Mil, (Pruta); many color varieties. Colors (1942-1948) include white-black print; green-black print; beige-black print; and pink-black print



No. 10b

#### AFTER 1948

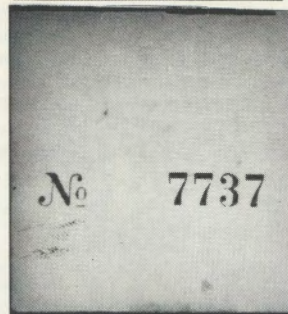
orange-orange print; yellow-red print; blue-red print; and white-lilac print

- #10b: 2 Mils; white-red print; green-red print; grey-red print; yellow-red print; and light blue-red print

#### HAMKASHER—JERUSALEM 1953

##### SECOND ISSUE

Size: 36/43mm. varied



No. 10c

OBV: In Hebrew above, "Shield of Jerusalem"; the same within the shield. Left of the shield, the control number and the numeral "5" and "prutot" in Hebrew. To the right in Hebrew "Good for" and below "In the service of Hamkasher."

REV: Serial numbers only.

- #10c: 5 Prutot; white-blue shield and print; white-green shield and print; white-red shield blue print; white-red shield black print; and white-orange shield and print

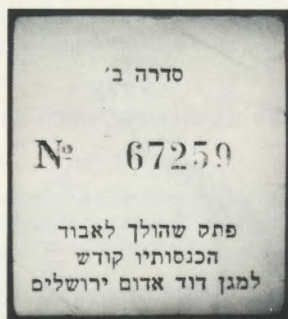
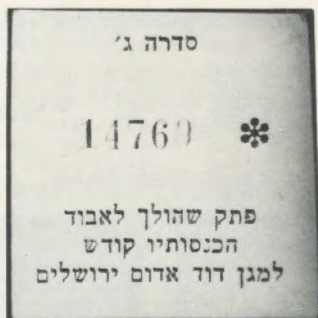
#### THIRD ISSUE

Size: 42/42mm. varied



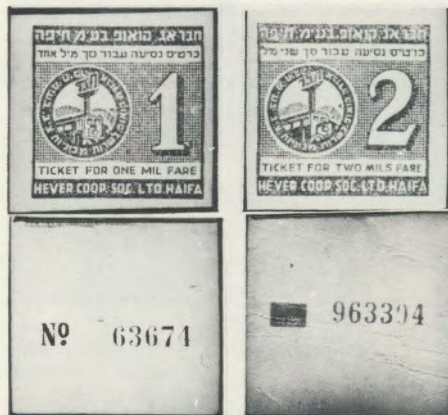
No. 10d





No. 10d (cont.)

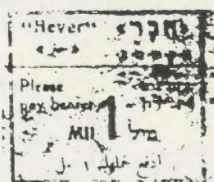
HEVER COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. —  
HAIFA 1942-  
Size 30/40mm. varied



No. 11 - #2 Reverse

No. 11a

OBV: In Hebrew above, "Hever Cooperative Society Ltd. Haifa"; on the second line, "Ticket for 1 (2) mil fare" and in English on the second line from the bottom. In the circle, "Hever" on the signpost and around the circle, "Cooperative Society Ltd. for public car service Haifa." On the bottom, in English, "Hever Coop. Soc. Ltd. Haifa."



#1 Reverse

REV:

#1 This reverse was recently discovered. On the top, "Hever" in English, Hebrew and Arabic. In the center, "Please pay the bearer 1 Mil, in English, Hebrew and Arabic. It does not bear a serial number. It is presumed the same reverse will be found for the 2 Mils. (Rare)

REV:

#2 Serial numbers only.

#11: 1 Mil; white-black print; pink-black print; and grey-black print

#11a: 2 Mils; pink-black print; and red-black print (rare)

IHUD-REGEV, LTD. BUS COMPANY — TEL  
AVIV 1942-

"Ihud" and "Regev" joined to form the Ihud-Regev, Ltd. which united with Hamaavir Cooperative Society, Ltd.; in 1945 it joined the Dan Bus Company. The Ihud-Regev, Ltd. served the cities of Petach Tikvah, Ramat Gan and Tel-Aviv.

OBV: In Hebrew above, "Magen David Adom, Jerusalem." Below the red Star of David. Below, the numeral "5" and "Prutot" in Hebrew and below in Hebrew, "In the services of Hamkasher."

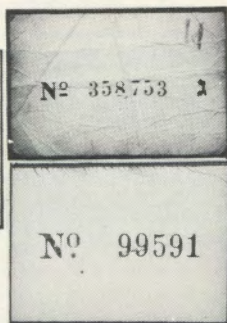
REV: In Hebrew above, the control number with the serial number below in English. Below in Hebrew, "The value of a lost token shall be donated to Magen David Adom, Jerusalem."

#10d: 5 Prutot; white-black print; beige-black print; rose-black print; green-black print; and yellow-black print  
Three different reverse types are shown here.

Size: 35/40mm. varied



No. 12



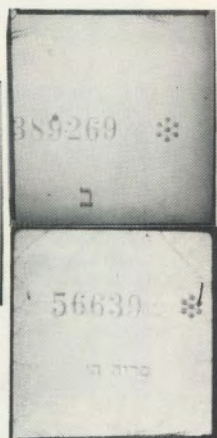
OBV: In the center a large colored circle with the denomination on the four corners "2" (3). Within the circle in Hebrew, "Ihud-Regev Ltd / transit ticket fare." Below, the denomination "2" (3) and the word "mils" in English on the right and in Hebrew on the left. Below, in English, "Fare / Ihud-Regev, Ltd." On the bottom, in Hebrew the word "Cashier" and signature.

REV: Serial numbers only. In some instances in Hebrew "Series" and letter. Blue circle notes have the value on dotted or plain background paper.

#12: 2 Mils; white-blue circle; blue-black circle; and blue-dark blue circle



No. 12a

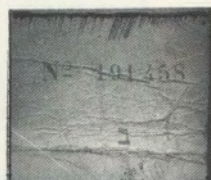


#12a: 3 Mils; blue-black circle; gold-red circle; grey-red circle; orange-red circle; orange-black circle; red-green circle; white black circle; white-blue circle; white-red circle; yellow-red circle; red-black circle; buff-black circle; yellow-black circle; and citron-black circle (The red circle is believed to be the early issues with the other colored circles issued later)

JAFFA BUS COMPANY, Ltd. 1942

The Jaffa Bus Company is one of the two Arab owned lines, the other being the Carmel Station Bus Company, Ltd. in Haifa.

Size: 40/40mm. varied



No. 13

OBV: A steering wheel in the center. Above in Arabic and English, "Jaffa Bus Company Ltd." On either side of the wheel in English and Arabic "Two mils"; below to the left in English, "Ticket for two mils fare." To the right, in Arabic, "Ticket for two piastres." The whole is surrounded by an ornamental frame.

REV: Serial numbers only.

Note: It has been said that a 5 Mils also exists.

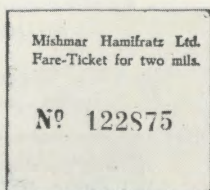
#13: 2 Mils; pink-black print (rare)

#13a: 5 Mils; (rare)

MISHMAR HAMIFRATZ, LTD. — HAIFA  
1942-

The Mishmar Hamifratz Ltd. in Haifa was also a building — and Sand Transportation Company as indicated on the obverse.

Size: 40/40mm. varied



No. 14

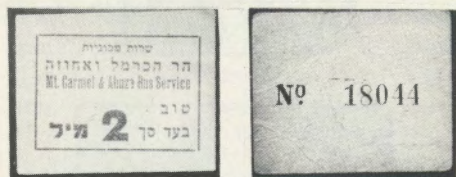
OBV: In Hebrew above, "Mishmar Hamifratz Ltd. / Company Sand of the Sea group." In the center the shield of the company and in Hebrew, "Mishmar Hamifratz." Superimposed over the shield is the numeral "2" and to the right "mils" to the left the Hebrew version. Below, in Hebrew, "Travel ticket for 2 mil," on either side the numeral "2."



REV: Above in English, "Mishmar Hamifratz Ltd. / Fare-ticket for two mils." Below, the serial number.

#14: 2 Mils; green-black print, shield in red-brown

**MT. CARMEL & AHUZA BUS SERVICE —  
HAIFA 1942-  
Size 40/30mm. varied**



No. 15

OBV: In Hebrew above, "Mt Carmel & Ahuza car service," and below in English, "Mt. Carmel & Ahuza bus service." In Hebrew, to the left of the numeral "2" the word "mil," and to the right "Good for in the amount of."

REV: Serial numbers only

#15: 2 Mils; red-black print; and yellow-black print

**SHAHAR — HAIFA 1949-  
Union of all transportation lines in Haifa-  
1949.**

**FIRST ISSUE  
Size: 35mm. varied**



No. 16



No. 16a

OBV: In Hebrew above the central hole, "Travel ticket / Shahar." Below on both sides, the denomination "1" (2), (5) and the Hebrew abbreviation for "Prutot." Below, in the company's insignia, the Hebrew word, "Shahar."

REV: Serial numbers only.



No. 16b

#16: 1 Pruta; white-black print; red-black print; pink-black print; and grey-black print

#16a: 2 Prutot; white-black print; pink-red print; white-red print; and buff-red print

#16b: 5 Prutot; green-blue print

**SECOND ISSUE  
Size: 40/40mm. varied  
WITHOUT CENTER HOLE  
(thickness of paper varies)**



No. 16c



No. 16d



No. 16e

- #16c: 1 Pruta; white-black print; red-black print; pink-black print; grey-black print (16c was found printed on the backs of commercial cardboard)
- #16d: 2 Prutot; grey-black print; pink-black print; white-black print; and brown-black print
- #16e: 5 Prutot; green-blue print; green-black print; and blue green-black print

#### SHEKEM (ARMY STORE)

This token was not issued by a transportation company, but it is included here as it was used for emergency small change. All were issued by *Shekem* (army store) military canteens during the Sinai Campaign of 1956.

Size: 30/40mm. varied



No. 17



No. 17a



No. 17a

OBV: In the center, the red Star of David. Within the star is the insignia of the Shekem, a "Shin-Koph-Mem." Below the star, the numeral "5" and the abbreviation for the Hebrew word, "Prutot," on either side. Below, in Hebrew, "Good toward purchase in Shekem canteens."

REV: Above in Hebrew, "If this token is not used, its value will be donated to Magen David Adom, Tel-Aviv." Below, the serial and control numbers in English and Hebrew.

Note: The "star" on the obverse is found in different sizes.

#17: 5 Prutot; green-black print (small star); brown-black print (scarce)

#17a 5 Prutot; green-black print (large star); brown-black print



Sylvia Haffner Magnus is the author of "The History of Modern Israel's Money" (1967) and the editor of all of the Kagan books. She is charter member #14 of A.I.N.A. and winner of the Heath Literary Award (A.N.A.) in 1968.



# JEWS AND JEWISH SUBJECTS ON COINS AND CURRENCY

(A continuation of previous articles that have appeared in *The Shekel*)

by David Pazzamant

First, let me mention several new issues since my last update. Czechoslovakia, East Germany, West Germany and Russia have issued Karl Marx 1983 dated coins honoring the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx. Czechoslovakia's coin is a 100 koruna coin:



## East Germany

East Germany shows Karl Marx on two 100 mark notes (P26 & P31). The

East German coin carries a denomination of 20 marks.



The Russian coin is one ruble.



West Germany issued a 5 mark coin.

As noted in the original article (*The Shekel*, Vol. XV, No. 2), Marx's father had the child Karl convert to Christianity at age six. Subsequently, Marx developed a very hostile atti-

tude towards Jews. Nevertheless, since Marx was born a Jew, he has a place in a Judaica collection.

## Poland

Another coin of Poland that has a place in a Judaic collection was pointed out some time ago by Fred Ross in *The Agora*, the newsletter of the I.N.S. of Cleveland. This coin is a 20 zlotych coin dated 1980 commemorating Lodz (Cat. #Pr. 263.)



## Christopher Columbus

In relationship to the "Columbus was Jewish" premise, we present for your consideration a a peso of El Salvador (Y-7a) as well as several other similar designed coins and a number of notes of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Puerto Rico depicting Columbus.



EL SALVADOR



COSTA RICA

Carl Rosenblum brought to our attention a Portuguese note (#70A) that depicts Garcia De Orta. John Henry Richter in his *Judaica on Postage Stamps* says about De Orta:



"He was a son of Jewish parents from Spain who settled in Portugal after their expulsion in 1492. Garcia studied and taught medicine and natural history, but left Portugal for Goa in 1534, as the Inquisition was introduced in his homeland. In the next twenty years, he collected an enormous amount of scientific data on the pharmaceutical plants of Asia and much information on local and regional diseases. The results of his horticultural studies were published first in 1563 under the title *Coloquios dos simples e drogas he cousas medicinais da India*, the first such compendium and an invaluable source of information, which earned him the title of Father of Pharmacognosy. He died as an observant Catholic, but both his sisters and his own life were the subject of Inquisitional proceedings. His sister, Catarina, was burned at the stake in 1569 for Judaizing, and his body was exhumed and thrown into the river Mondovi in 1580."



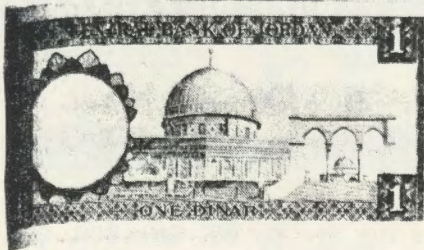
A number of countries have issued paper money depicting Jews and Jewish subjects. The following list indicates the range:  
**NETHERLANDS**-P84, 25 Guilder, shows King Solomon



**NETHERLANDS**-P94, 1000 Guilder, has a picture of de Spinoza. Baruch de Spinoza was a Dutch philosopher, descended from Portuguese marranos (hidden Jews). He received a traditional education and studied philosophy. His unorthodox religious views led to formal excommunication by the Sephardi community in 1656. In his most famous works, *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* and *Ethics*, he expounded a pantheistic philosophy. Insisting that religion be judged only on the basis of reason, he also initiated modern Biblical criticism. His philosophical system profoundly influenced subsequent philosophers.<sup>1</sup>

### Jordan

Jordan shows the Dome of the Rock on the reverse of P10, a 1 Dinar note. This religious site is located in Jerusalem.



Jordan also shows the Banias on the reverse of P12, a 10 Dinar note.

The Banias is the site of Christ's baptism and is at the headwaters of the Jordan River.



### Austria

Austria has a 1000 schilling note (P138 & 139) that has a picture of the enigmatic Viktor Kaplan. A coin from Czechoslovakia depicting Viktor Kaplan was illustrated in the first part of this article. Today we know who he is but no one has been able to attest to his Jewish roots.



### India

India's third issue of notes P1 (1 Rupee), P2 (2 Rupees 8 Annas), and P3 (5 Rupees) all bear the signature of a Jew named Gubbay.



## United States

The United States has a number of notes bearing the signature of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., while he was Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The following list of notes carry Morgenthau's signature:

### U.S. NOTES

\$2 1928C, 28D  
\$5 1928B, 28C

### SILVER

\$1 1928E, 34, 35, 35A  
\$5 1934, 34A  
\$10 1933A, 34, 34A

### FEDERAL RESERVE

\$5 1934, 34A  
\$10 1934, 34A  
\$20 1934, 34A  
\$50 1934, 34A  
\$100 1934, 34A  
\$500 1934, 34A  
\$1,000 1934, 34A  
\$5,000 1934, 34A  
\$10,000 1934, 34A

### GOLD CERTIFICATES OF 1934

(For use within Federal Reserve System)

\$100  
\$1,000  
\$10,000  
\$100,000



Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (1891-1967) was Secretary of the Treasury from 1934 to 1945; he completely reorganized U.S. monetary policy to stabilize the economy. He financed the New Deal and WWII. Following government service, he was General Chairman of *United Jewish Appeal* (1947-50) and Chairman of *Israel Bond Drive* 1951-54.

W. Michael Blumenthal was Secretary of the Treasury under Jimmy Carter.

Werner Michael Blumenthal (1926- ), U.S. economist, was born in Germany, has lived in U.S. from 1947. He was chairman of the U.S. delegation to Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations 1963-67.<sup>2</sup>



Blumenthal's signature appears on series 1977 Federal Reserve Notes.

## Canada

A number of notes from Canada have the signature of Louis Rasminsky appearing on their face.

Louis Rasminsky was a Canadian economist and banker. He represented Canada at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. Rasminsky became a governor of the Bank of Canada in 1961.<sup>3</sup>



The notes that carry his signature are the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 of series 1954; the \$20 of 1969; the \$10 of 1971 and the \$5 of 1972.



In a prior installment of this continuing saga, readers comments were invited on why a six-pointed star appeared on coin issues completely unrelated to Judaism. Gordon Jarman of Baltimore, Md. called attention to an article *The Numismatist*, April 1977, entitled: *History of a Symbol: The Hexagram* by H. Edmund Hohertz. Basically, the author reviews the symbol's history as a talisman. According to Hohertz, the hexagram on world coinage appeared on punchmarked silver coins

of Kosala State in northeast India near Nepal. In short, the symbol does not relate to Judaism.

Interested readers may submit additions to the author at: P.O. Box 215, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

A list of all coins and currency listed to date follows.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Encyclopedic Dictionary of Judaica, published by Keter, Jerusalem.

<sup>2</sup>IBID

<sup>3</sup>IBID

#### COINS

COUNTRY	CAT. #	YEAR	SUBJECT	DENOMINATION
AUSTRIA	Y131	1973	MAX REINHARDT	25 SCHILLING
AUSTRIA	Y168	1981	OTTO BAUER	500 SCHILLING
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y102	1976	VIKTOR KAPLAN	100 KORONA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		1983	KARL MARX	100 KORONA
DOMINICA	Y10	1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$20
DOMINICA	Y11	1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$150 (GOLD)
DOMINICA		1979	BEGIN, SADAT & CARTER	\$300 (GOLD)
EAST GERMANY	Y20	1968	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y22	1961	HEINRICH HERTZ	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y30	1971	ROSA LUXEMBURG	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y35	1972	BUCHENWALD MEMORIAL	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y36	1972	HEINRICH HEINE	10 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y40	1973	OTTO LILIENTHAL	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y69	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	Y71	1979	NATHAN THE WEISSE	20 MARKS
EAST GERMANY		1983	KARL MARX	20 MARKS
WEST GERMANY		1983	KARL MARX	5 MARKS
EGYPT	Y150	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y151	1974	OCTOBER WAR	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	1 POUND
EGYPT	YA152	1974	OCTOBER WAR	5 POUNDS (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y217	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 PIASTRES
EGYPT	Y218	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND
EGYPT	Y219	1980	PEACE TREATY	1 POUND (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y220	1980	PEACE TREATY	5 POUNDS (GOLD)
EGYPT	Y221	1980	PEACE TREATY	10 POUNDS (GOLD)
EL SALVADOR	Y7	1906	COLUMBUS	1 PESO
HAITI	Y47	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	100 GOURDE
HAITI	Y58	1977	SADAT & BEGIN	200 GOURDE (GOLD)
IRAN	Y171	1980	JERUSALEM	1 RIYAL
JAMAICA	Y40	1975	COLUMBUS	\$10
JORDAN	KM5	1969	BETHLEHEM	¾ DINAR
JORDAN	KM6	1969	JERUSALEM	1 DINAR
JORDAN	Y32	1980	JERUSALEM	½ DINAR
NETHERLAND			SYNAGOGUE MIKVE	
ANTILLES		1982	ISRAEL EMANUEL	50 GUILDER
PARAGUAY	KM80	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	150 GUARANIES
PARAGUAY	KM93	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	1,500 GUARANIES (GOLD)
PARAGUAY	KM105	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	3,000 GUARANIES (GOLD)
PARAGUAY	KM115	1974	ALBERT EINSTEIN	4,500 GUARANIES (GOLD)

POLAND	PR. 263	1980	LODZ	20 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	Y94	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR. 254	1978	JANUSZ KORCZAK	100 ZLOTYCH PATTERN
POLAND	Y98	1979	HENRYK WIENIAWSKI	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND	PR. 258	1979	HENRYK WIENIAWSKI	100 ZLOTYCH PATTERN
POLAND	Y103	1979	LUDWIK ZAMENHOF	100 ZLOTYCH
POLAND		1979	LUDWIK ZAMENHOF	100 ZLOTYCH PATTERN
RUSSIA		1983	KARL MARX	1 RUBLE
SWITZERLAND	Y62	1979	ALBERT EINSTEIN	5 FRANCS
SWITZERLAND	Y63	1979	EINSTEIN FORMULAE	5 FRANCS
U.S.A.		1892	COLUMUS	50¢
U.S.A.		1893	COLUMBUS	50¢
YEMEN	KM17	1975	JERUSALEM	15 RIYALS
YEMEN	KM22	1975	JERUSALEM	100 RIYALS

#### CURRENCY

COUNTRY	CAT. #	SUBJECT	DENOMINATION
AUSTRIA	P138	V. KAPLAN	1,000 SCHILLING
CANADA		SIGNATURE OF	
	VARIOUS	LOUIS RASMINSKY	VARIOUS
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	VARIOUS	JUDAH P. BENJAMIN	VARIOUS
COSTA RICA	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
EAST GERMANY	P26	KARL MARX	100 MARKS
EAST GERMANY	P31	KARL MARX	100 MARKS
EL SALVADOR	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
INDIA	VARIOUS	SIGNATURE OF GUBBAY	VARIOUS
ITALY	P76	COLUMBUS	5,000 LIRE
JORDAN	P10	DOMES OF THE ROCK	1 DINAR
JORDAN	P12	BANIAS	10 DINAR
NETHERLANDS	P84	KING SOLOMON	25 GUILDER
NETHERLANDS	P94	BARUCH DE SPINOZA	1,000 GUILDER
NICARAGUA	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	VARIOUS
PORTUGAL	P70A	GARCIA DE ORTA	20 ESCUDOS
PUERTO RICO	VARIOUS	COLUMBUS	5 PESOS
		SIGNATURE OF	
UNITED STATES	VARIOUS	HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.	VARIOUS
		SIGNATURE OF	
UNITED STATES	VARIOUS	W.M. BLUMENTHAL	VARIOUS

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AINA, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320



# A Jewish Knight of Morocco

By Peter S. Horvitz

AINA #8381

The history of the Jews in Morocco has been a long and relatively felicitous one. It is true that there have been tragedies and oppressions, but these have been far rarer than in most of the Islamic countries where Jews have settled. Indeed, the situation of Jews in Morocco has generally been milder than in most European countries. Morocco, after all, was one of the main havens sought by the Spanish Jews in 1492.

It is not surprising, then, to find that on at least one occasion an individual Jew was honored by the government of Morocco (then under the protectorate of France) with a knighthood in the national order of *Ouissam Alaouite Chérifien*.

The recipient of this order was my wife's grandfather, Eliaou Aharfi, a native of the city of Audjda. Eliaou Aharfi was awarded this order in Rabat on the 21st of August, 1921,



Eliaou Aharfi, 1872-1963, honored in 1921 by the Sultan of Morocco.

during the reign of the Sultan Youssef ben El-Hassan (1912-1927.)



Obverse with Arabic inscription. Reverse with umbrella, ancient symbol of sovereignty.



The certificate which accompanied the Order.

Eliaou Aharfi is named on the certificate which accompanied the order as a merchant and member of the municipal commission of the city of Oudjda. The certificate states that the rank of Knight in the Ouissam Alaouite Chérifien was awarded "in consideration of his merits" and "may he wear it with pride and consider it as a testimony of the respect and esteem in which he is held by our Majesty."

### A Silver-and-Enamel Star on an Orange Ribbon

The order itself consists of a silver, gilt, and enamel five pointed star, suspended from a palm wreath, with an orange ribbon with two white stripes.

Eliaou Aharfi left Morocco in 1961 to settle in Marseille, France. There he died in 1963 at the age of ninety-one. Until the end of his life, he continued to proudly wear his order.

## 1984 AINA BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTION NOTICE

The AINA elections for the year 1984 will consist of the election of four National Directors and two Regional Directors. The Regional Directors will cover two Areas - 4 and 6.

Any paid-up member of AINA is eligible to run for office. Those interested and requiring information may write to:

**Office Administrator, AINA**  
**P.O. Box 25790**  
**Tamarac, Fl. 33320**

We will then send the necessary information and petition forms. Since this is a very important function of AINA, we would appreciate hearing from all those interested in participating.

In preparation for the elections,

the following committee has been appointed:

### Election Committee:

**Rose Kantor Roy Miller**  
**Irving Cantor**

The election procedure this year is as follows:

All ballots will be sent directly to the office of the American Israel Numismatic Association's certified accountants. The counting of the ballots will be done by our auditing firm who will certify to the audit, and they will be assisted in their count by the Election Committee.

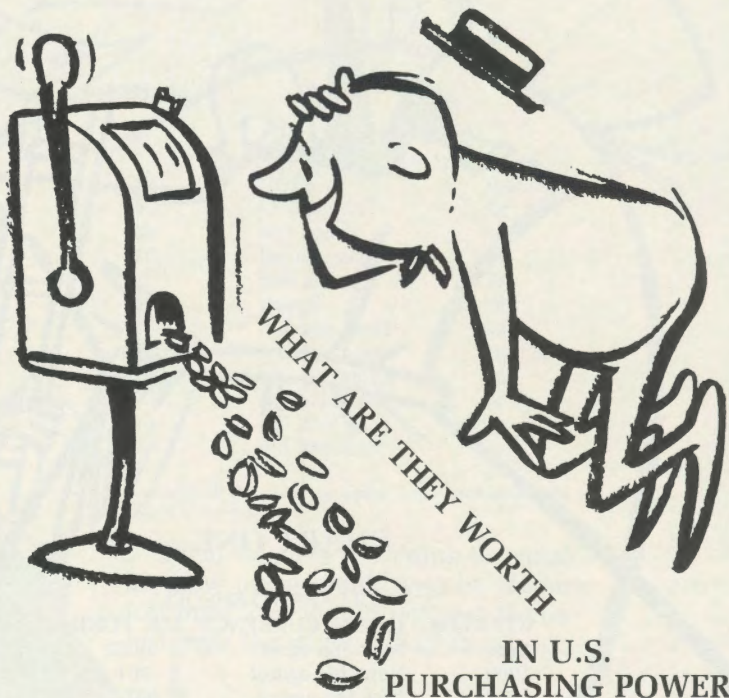
Therefore, it is incumbent upon anyone interested in running for office to contact the AINA office for information and petitions prior to March 1, 1984.



# ISRAEL'S TRADE COINAGE

by Martin Morgenstern, N.L.G.

AGOROT  
• LIROT •  
SHEKELS:



Let us try and see the future of the trade coins of Israel. The first thing to know is the value of both the sheqel and the lirot. On February 24th, 1980 the lirot was discontinued and the long-rumoured sheqel came into being. An ancient coinage had been revived for today's life of an ancient people. It will also be important to understand inflation in Israel.

On June 17, 1983, the rate of exchange of sheqel to U.S. dollars was 45.82 sheqels to one U.S. dollar. By the time this article is published it will probably be 100 sheqels to the dollar. Let us see what the trade coins will be worth assuming that 50 sheqels are equal to the U.S. dollar. (See Chart #1)

	ISRAEL CURRENCY	U.S. FUND
On May, 1974	One lirot was equal to.....	\$ .2385
On Feb. 20, 1980	One lirot was equal to.....	\$ .02
	or	
	One sheqel was equal to.....	\$ .20
On June 17, 1983	One lirot was equal to.....	\$ .00218
	or	
	One sheqel was equal to.....	\$ .0218
On October 19, 1983	One lirot was equal to.....	\$ .0013319
	One sheqel was equal to.....	\$ .013319

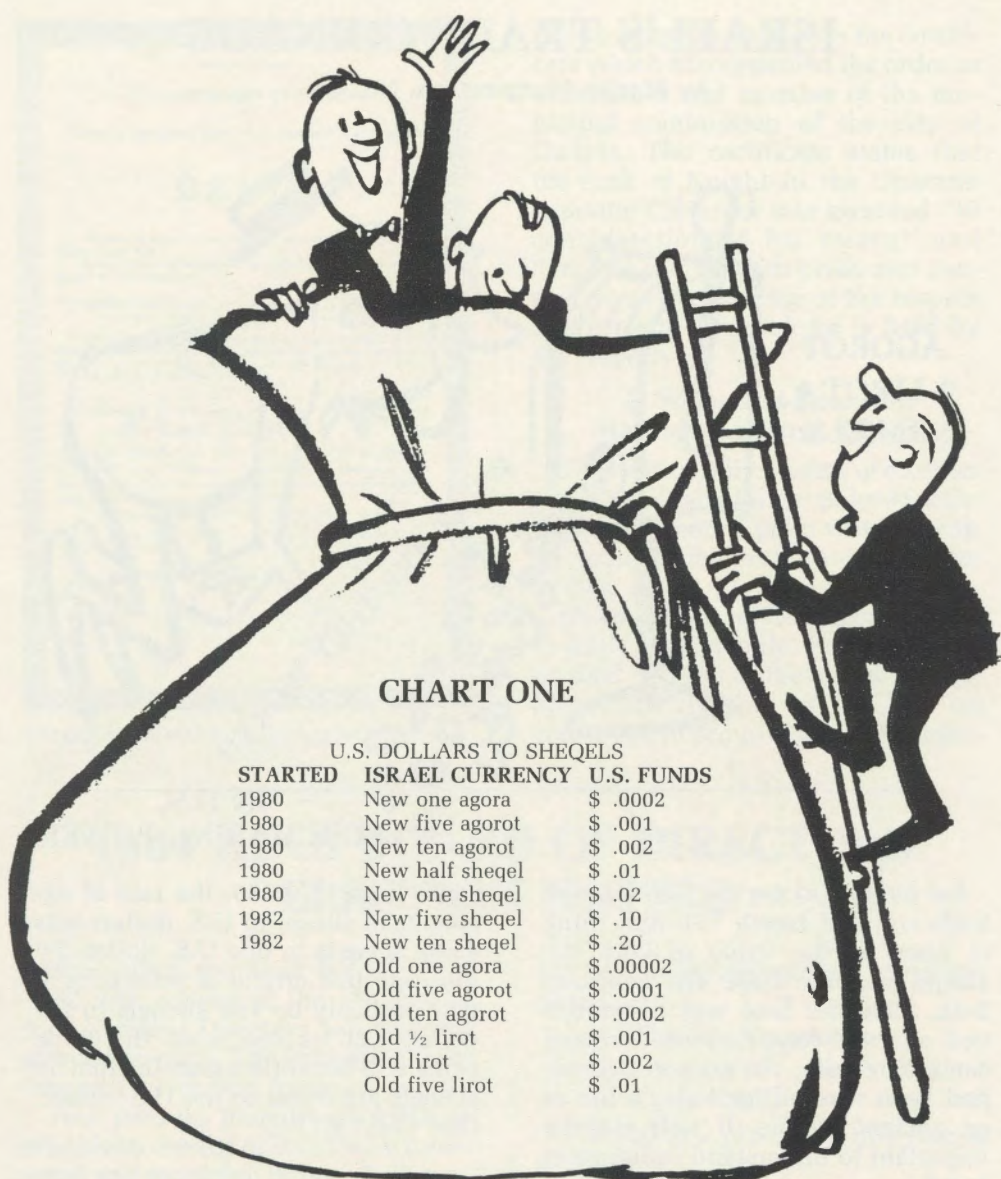


CHART ONE

U.S. DOLLARS TO SHEQELS		
STARTED	ISRAEL CURRENCY	U.S. FUNDS
1980	New one agora	\$ .0002
1980	New five agorot	\$ .001
1980	New ten agorot	\$ .002
1980	New half sheqel	\$ .01
1980	New one sheqel	\$ .02
1982	New five sheqel	\$ .10
1982	New ten sheqel	\$ .20
	Old one agora	\$ .00002
	Old five agorot	\$ .0001
	Old ten agorot	\$ .0002
	Old ½ lirot	\$ .001
	Old lirot	\$ .002
	Old five lirot	\$ .01

This chart reveals that 100 new one agoras is to equal 2¢; 10 new one agorots equal to 2¢.

Look at **Chart Two** to see how many coins are needed to equal 2¢ in U.S. Currency.



## CHART TWO

Coins Needed To Equal U.S. 2¢

NO.	COIN	VALUE
100	One agora	2¢
20	five agorot	2¢
10	ten agorot	2¢
2	half sheqel	2¢
1	sheqel	2¢
1000	old one agora	2¢
200	old five agorot	2¢
100	old ten agorot	2¢
20	old half lirot	2¢
10	old lirot	2¢
2	old five lirot	2¢

(Assuming 50 sheqels to the dollar; it now approaches 100 sheqels to the dollar)

If you needed 100 coins to equal 2¢, how upset would you be if you lost one? You would not care if you lost even ten or twenty of them.

There is a rumor in Israel today that there will be a new 50 sheqel coin for use in Israel. As the worth of the coins decreases, the likelihood of an Israel government issue of coins of lower values decreases. The cost of producing the one agora and the five agorot, and ten agorot, and half shekel will be more than the face value of the coin.

**Chart One** points out that the one, five, ten agorot and half sheqel were issued first in 1980. Ask yourself how many will survive in B.U. condition. The fewer that number, the greater their value for numismatists.

The trade coins from 1980 to the present should interest collectors today because many did not seek out these coins at issue.

The time is right to collect Israel's modern trade coins. Start your collection the easy way; Join AINA'S next Study Tour to Israel, Spring—1984.



## Palestine and Israeli Numismatic Auction and Sale Records 1972-1982

by Howard M. Berlin

Just what was the highest price paid for a single Palestine Mandate or Israeli coin, banknote or medal? Who sold it? When? Some answers lie in auction and sale records for United States and world items which periodically appear in numismatic media such as *Coin World*, *World Coin News* and the *Numismatic Weekly*.

Unfortunately for the Palestine and Israeli collector, periodicals have not sought to regularly report on the results of relevant auction sales. Perhaps editors just don't feel that Israeli and Palestine numismatic material is all that exciting.

Considering that both Palestine Mandate and Israeli coinage, banknotes, and medals are only 20th century material (at the most, 56 years old), nonetheless in many cases they command prices higher than comparable United States material.

The prices quoted here are from public auction catalogs, mail bid, and private sales since approximately 1972 where the author had either first or second hand knowledge. Items listed are those which sold for more than \$2,500, generally as single items. In certain cases, a grouping of medals, coins, or notes were considered a single numismatic item, as

these are traditionally considered as such.

On the other hand, sales of complete sets of Israeli gold coins, medals, or commemoratives were not included in this listing as the sale price was probably affected by the quantity of material rather than the rarity of the set. The number in the parenthesis ( ) indicates the occurrence of the particular specimen. For example, sales of the 1947 1-mil coin occur three (3) times, with each sale numbered sequentially.

### Obvious Omissions

There are some obvious omissions, such as the three known private sales of the 100-Pound Palestine Currency Board note, where the price was not officially disclosed. Undoubtedly there were numerous other sales of the 1964 "Bank Proof" and the 1971 Freedom "Berne die" coins. However these were primarily private sales between dealer and client. Perhaps there were other auctions and sales; these have been unintentionally omitted. In an effort to make this initial list as complete and up-to-date as possible, the author would appreciate receiving any corrections and additions for those items selling for over \$2,500 at: P.O. Box 9431, Wilmington, DE 19809.



## Record Prices: 1972-1982

RANK		ITEM	SELLER	DATE	PRICE
1	1927	500 m, 1, 5, 10, 50-Pound SPECIMEN notes	NASCA	8/78	\$21,930
2	1927	100-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (1)	NASCA	8/78	17,340
3	1948	Anglo-Palestine 500 m, 1, 5, 10-Pound uniface notes (1)	NASCA	12/77	16,000
4	1947	1-mil coin (1)	NASCA	8/78	11,730
5	1929	50-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (1)	NASCA	4/81	10,500
6	1927	Palestine Currency Board double proof set w/case (1)	NASCA	8/78	10,200
7	1927	Palestine Currency Board double proof set w/case (2)	NASCA	12/76	10,000
	1927	Palestine Currency Board double proof set w/case (3)	Wm. Rosenblum	9/81	10,000
	1947	1-mil coin (2)	Wm. Rosenblum	9/81	10,000
8	1927	Palestine Currency Board double proof set w/case (4)	Pine Tree	?/74	8,000
	1929	50-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (2)	W.P. Andrews	12/81	8,000
9	1947	1-mil coin (3)	NASCA	12/77	7,500
10	1929	50-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (3)	NASCA	8/78	7,140
11	1972	Exchange National Bank of Chicago Medal, set of 4	NASCA	4/81	6,000
12	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (1)	NASCA	12/76	5,800
13	1962	Medal of Liberation, set of 3, plain edge (1)	NASCA	12/76	5,000
14	1948	Anglo-Palestine 500 m, 1, 5, 10-Pound uniface notes (2)	NASCA	5/79	4,725
15	1927	Palestine Currency Board single proof set w/case	NASCA	12/76	4,600
16	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (2)	NASCA	5/78	4,147
17	1962	Medal of Liberation, set of 3, plain edge (2)	NASCA	4/77	4,000
	1958	250-Pruta pattern	Preger/Oppenheim	4/80	4,000
	1929	50-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (2)	Paramount	1/82	4,000
18	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (3)	W.P. Andrews	10/79	3,900
19	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (4)	Wm. Rosenblum	6/79	3,875
20	1972	Exchange National Bank of Chicago Medal, set of 5	NASCA	5/79	3,780
21	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (5)	NASCA	12/78	3,727
22	1972	Exchange National Bank of Chicago Medal, 25mm gold (1)	W.P. Andrews	12/81	3,699
23	1976	Chess Olympics medal, gold	NASCA	5/79	3,570
	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (6)	Van Grover	4/80	3,570
24	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (7)	W.P. Andrews	12/79	3,500
	1962	Tourism Awards medal, 19mm gold	NASCA	12/76	3,500
	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (8)	Wm. Rosenblum	11/80	3,500

25	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (9)	NASCA	8/78	3,360
	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (10)	Van Grover	4/80	3,360
26	1962	"Medal of Liberation", set of 3, plain edge (3)	NASCA	12/76	3,200
27	1972	"Exchange National Bank of Chicago" medal, 25mm gold (2)	Van Grover	4/80	3,150
28	1971	10-Pound proof, "Freedom", Berne die (1)	NASCA	5/79	3,045
29	1949	25-Pruta SPECIMEN pattern	NASCA	12/76	3,000
	1962	"Tourism Awards medal", Type 2, original issue, gold	NASCA	4/77	3,000
	1962	"Tourism Awards medal", Type 2, gold	NASCA	4/77	3,000
	1948	50-Pound Anglo-Palestine Bank note	NASCA	4/81	3,000
	1962	"Shavit Til" medal, brass w/silver plate	NASCA	4/81	3,000
30	1971	10-Pound proof, "Freedom", Berne die (2)	Preger	12/79	2,856
31	1952	Bank Leumi le Israel "specimen" set	NASCA	8/78	2,835
32	1964	50-Pound, proof gold, "Bank of Israel" (11)	W.P. Andrews	12/81	2,800
33	1952	100-Pruta note (FC-4d)	NASCA	8/78	2,730
	1972	"Exchange National Bank of Chicago" medal, 45mm, gold	NASCA	5/79	2,730
34	1971	10-Pound proof, "Freedom", Bernie die (3)	Preger/Oppenheim	4/80	2,700
35	1927	100-Pound Palestine Currency Board note (2)	Gibbons	3/72	2,684
36	1934	20-mil coins	Wm. Rosenblum	11/82	2,500

## New 10-sheqalim honors Hannuka

On Nov. 1, a new version of the 10-sheqalim coin of Israel, was put into circulation to celebrate the 1983 Festival of Lights, Hannuka, according to the Bank of Israel.

The reverse of the new issue has been redesigned by Gabi Neuman. It carries the word SHEQALIM, and the word HANNUKA in Hebrew and English with a tiny Hannuka lamp in incorporated between them.

The obverse of the coin remains the same as the previous issues, and ancient galley in the center designed after one appearing on coins struck during the reign of Herod Archelaus, state emblem above and the word ISRAEL repeated in English, Hebrew and Arabic.

Previous 10-sheqalim coins were struck in copper-nickel, measuring 25 millimeters, weighing 16.5 grams,



with a plain edge.

This special issue is intended to enhance the public's interest in Israeli coins. The bank suggests that the coins may be offered as symbolic "Hannuka Gelt" among Jewish children.

A mintage of 2 million coins were struck. The bank will continue to supply the current 10-sheqalim issues on request.



# NEW VARIETY OF ISRAEL TELEPHONE TOKENS

by Donald Sussman, Baltimore, MD

In the article, *The Telephone Tokens of Israel* by Samuel Lachman (*The Shekel*, Jan.-Feb. 1983), Mr. Lachman suggest four basic tokens for use in the public call booths of the country. The largest of these, last issued in 1981, has a scyphate form (indented) with a hole in the centre. The three others feature a furrow (slot) on the obverse and are of various dates.

A version of Token No. 4 not noted by Mr. Lachman appears in my col-

lection. On the reverse with the symbolic dial numerals, the words *Misrad Hatiqshoret* (Ministry of Communications) which are quite small in the token illustrated in the Lachman article are significantly larger even to the optically unaided eye.

Otherwise these tokens are similar to Token No. 3 noted by Mr. Lachman. There are five known types for the token collector to seek out.

## Common Slotted Tokens



1981 Type 1

Obverse - two dots - vertical - between the *mem* and *aleph*.

Reverse - the word *Misrad* is large, going from the 1 to between the 4 and 5. The word *hatiqshoret* goes to the 6.

Reverse - similar to type 1, letters a bit larger, *misrad* goes to the 5.



1981 Type 3

Obverse - same as type 1.

Reverse - small letters, *misrad* goes to the 4 and *hatiqshoret* goes to the 7.



1981 Type 2

Obverse - two yod between the *mem* and *aleph* instead of dots; date is much larger than type 1.



1982 Type 4(?)

Obverse - one dot above two yod between *mem* and *bet*.

Reverse - same as 1981, Type 3.

# OLSON FAMILY HONORED BY SHAARE ZEDEK HOSPITAL IN JERUSALEM



Sidney and Miriam Olson honored by Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek at an Awards Ceremony of the Shaare Zedek Medical Center.

Sidney and Miriam Olson of Miami Beach, Florida were honored by the International Board of Directors of the Shaare Zedek Medical Center in ceremonies in Jerusalem late in September. The couple was presented with the highest award given to a friend and supporter of the Medical Centre.

Mr. Olson, an AINA Life Member and an internationally reknowned numismatist and specialist in Israel's coinage, paper money and scri-

pophily is a member of the AINA Executive Board.

Sidney Olson, following a life career in the electronics industry has served for a number of years as Vice President of American Committee for Shaare Zedek Medical Center. He is chairman of the Greater Miami Chapter of the group.

He and his wife join an impressive list of prior honorees including Golda Meir, Menachem Begin, Eli Wiesel, Beatte Klausfeld (the Nazi



Jerusalem Gold Medal awarded to the Olsons.



hunter) and Alaine Poher (speaker of the French Assembly).

The Shaare Zedek gold medal was awarded to Miriam Olson for her commitment to the Medical Centre's needs.

Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem and a guest at the Awards Dinner

presented them with the rare *Jerusalem Gold medal* (illustration). Only a dozen of these medals have ever been presented.

During the stay, the Olsons were received and honored by the President of the State of Israel, His Excellency Chaim Herzog.

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## THERESIENSTADT: WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

By Dieter Alfred Bahner, Mutterstadt, W. Germany

Unfortunately, those pages of *The Shekel* dealing with Theresienstadt material contain a number of errors, incorrect data and misleading information.

In Vol. XV, September-October 1982, pages 27-33 by Czechoslovakian numismatist Evzen Sknouril, all illustrations except one, are of the "Little Fortress" (Ed. — *The leading illustration was captioned as depicting the "Little Fortress."*)

This prison, (Mala Pevnost) had nothing to do with the Ghetto Theresienstadt which was actually the center to which the civilian population was evacuated.

The Lagergeld of Theresienstadt was never used at the Little Fortress; the prison money in use there was actual "Protectorate Kronen." Since this prison was an execution camp,

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*The author, originally from the Sudetenland (Czech-German border) has conducted an in-depth study of the events at Teresin which have resulted in a monograph and plans for a complete historical study featuring 200 illustrations. The work is planned for publication in German with a possible English edition.*

*This article has been developed from a letter to A. Ben David in Canada who has presented Mr. Bahner with the bound book containing the two special issues of THE SHEKEL featuring the numismatics of the Holocaust.*

Jews brought there for immediate liquidation would have had no opportunity to see or use that money.

Visitors to today's Teresin will find the memorial, the small fortress, the Honour Cemetery (illustrated in the article) but comments by guides relate to Czech patriots and to the martyrdom of the communists who died there; the lot of the Jews is hardly mentioned.

On page 10 of Vol. XVI, No. 2, March-April 1983, (article by Henry F. Kahn of Pennsylvania) one finds: "Theresienstadt was liberated by the Russians on 17.4.1945." This is wrong; the liberation was on May 8-9, 1945. In April a commission of the International Red Cross visited the place but it could not stop further murders in the Little Fortress.

On page 25 (article by Yasha L. Beresiner of England) one reads that Theresienstadt money was printed in Berlin! (Ed. — *Mr. Bahner does not explain where he believes the currency was printed.*)

In view of the tragic events which occurred in Czechoslovakia, the reporting of these incomprehensible happenings and the actual historical facts merit documentation free of discrepancies. (Translated and excerpted from German).



## TOP RECRUITERS MEMBERSHIP REPORT

### AINA ELECTED OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS

J. J. VAN GROVER	10
MEL WACKS	3
MOE WEINSCHEL	3
NAT SOBEL	2
DAVID PASZAMANT	1
JERRY YAHALOM	1

### WORKING MEMBERS

IRVING WOOL	13
SAM ABRAMS	12
GEORGE GILBERT	6
SANFORD BROWN	4
JACK GARFIELD	3
MICHAEL DRUCK	2
CARL ROSENBLUM	2
MARGO RUSSELL	2
LARRY GENTILE, JR.	1
J. HERBEN	1
S. R. VERGES	1



Here's a chance to reap rewards for helping to build AINA. New members enrolled between May 1, 1983 and April 15, 1984 will be scored on this page in *The Shekel*.

*First Prize* winner (Top Sponsor): the Jerusalem Intl. Book Fair Medal of 1977 (CM-89; Tombac-Mintage 350). *Second Prize*: Jerusalem Intl. Numis. Mtg. of 1979 Medal (CM-99; Tombac-Mintage 2,945). *Third Prize*: 15th Anniv. Tour Medal.

Have you enrolled a friend in AINA?



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